

Cochleates:

A Formulation and Delivery Platform Technology



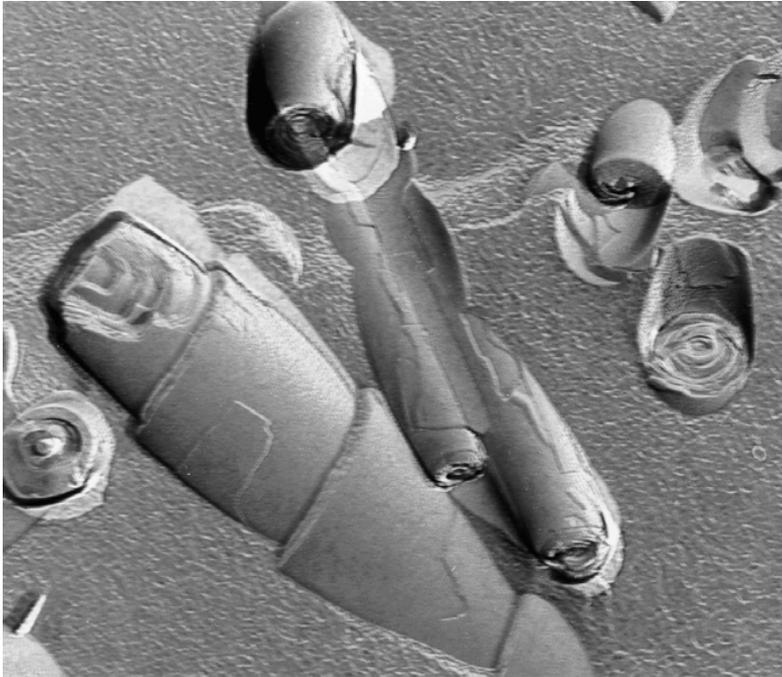
BioDelivery Sciences International, Inc.

Overview

- Founded 1995 – University Research
- Publicly traded since June 2002 (NASDAQ: BDSI)
- Patented nanocrystal technology – Formulation and Delivery
- Broad based, unique, powerful enabling platform technology
- Dominant, worldwide, proprietary intellectual property position

BioDelivery Sciences International, Inc.

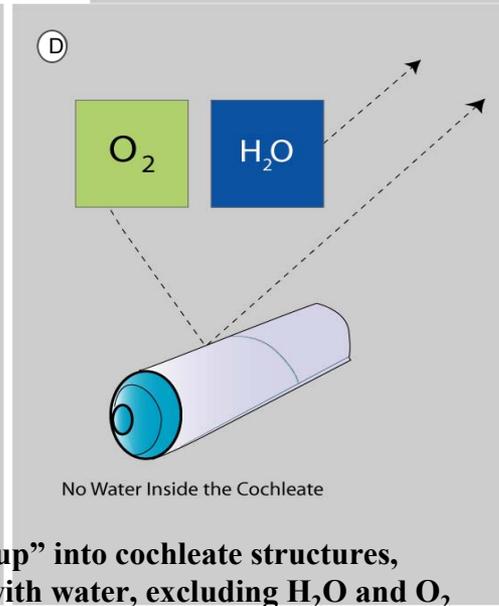
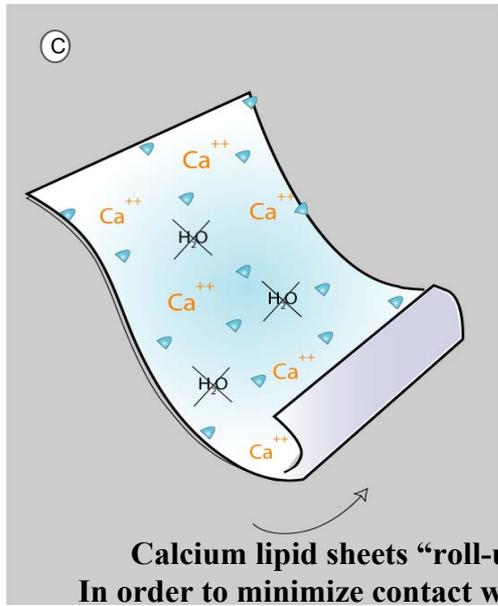
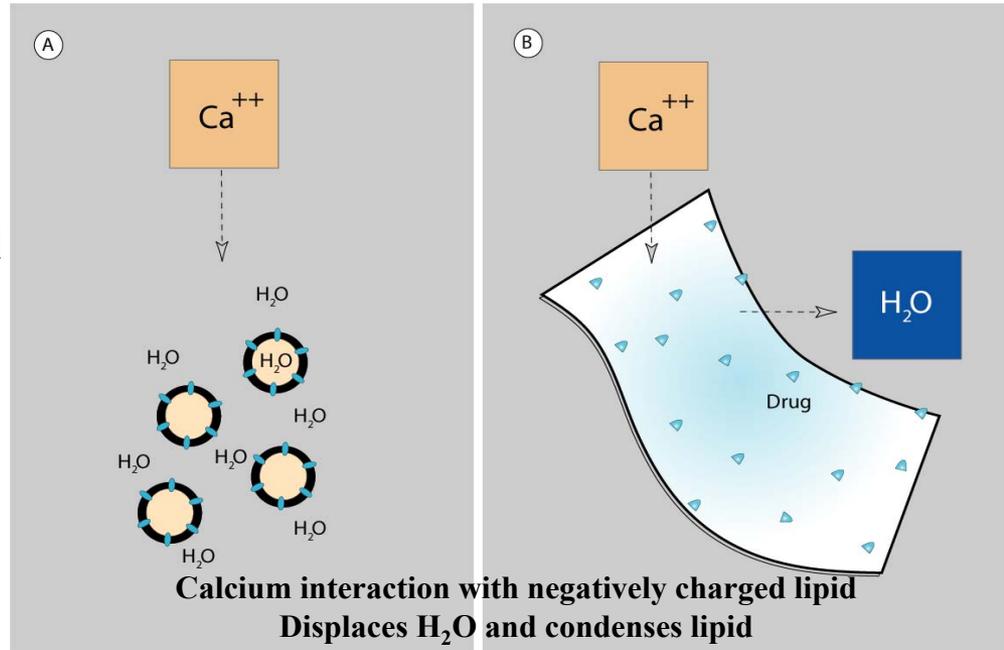
Enabling Platform Technology – Cochleate Delivery Vehicles



- Stable, phospholipid-calcium precipitates
- Self-assembling crystalline units
- Multilayered structure, containing little or no internal aqueous space
- Resistant to degradation in GI tract
- Increases Processing and Shelf Life Stability
- Composed of naturally occurring materials
- Very inexpensive cost of goods and manufacturing
- Delivery vehicle drugs, proteins, peptides and DNA

How Cochleates Nanoencapsulate Drugs

Calcium Interaction with Negatively Charged Lipid



Formation of Stable Drug-Cochleate Nano Crystal

FDA-Approved Phosphatidylserine Health Claims

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has authorized two health claims for phosphatidylserine (PS)

5 million Americans, including a large percentage of the elderly, have some form of cognitive dysfunction or dementia

“Phosphatidylserine (PS) may reduce the risk of cognitive dysfunction in the elderly.”

“Phosphatidylserine (PS) may reduce the risk of dementia in the elderly.”



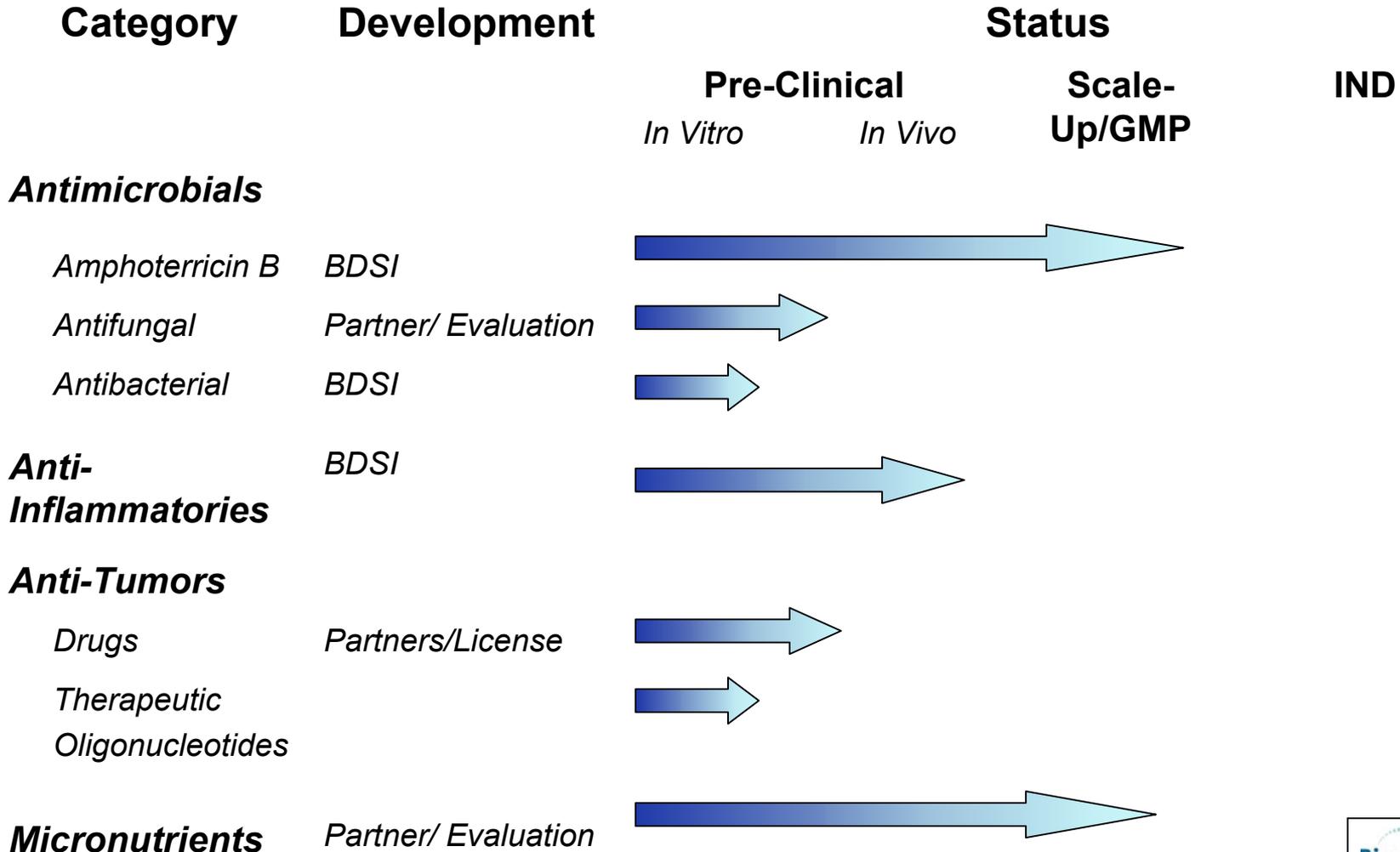
*Phosphatidylserine (PS)
may reduce the risk of
dementia in the elderly*

SERVING SUGGESTION

5.6 OZ

BioDelivery Sciences International, Inc

Potential Product Pipeline - Status:



IND



COCHLEATES REPRESENT A POWERFUL VACCINE FORMULATION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM

The intrinsic properties of cochleates lead to advantages in the important areas of:

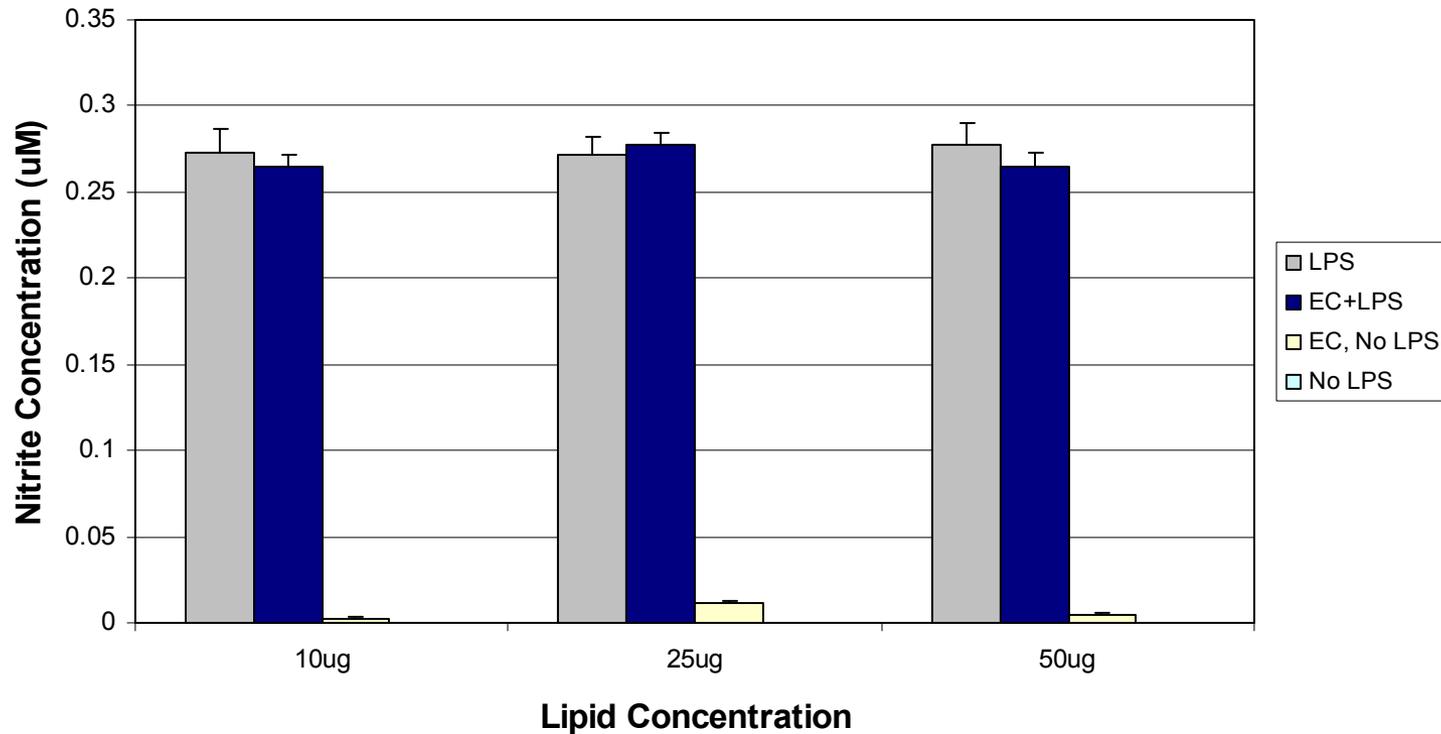
- **Safety: Non-toxic, non-infectious, non-inflammatory, biodegradable**
- **Stability: Proteins, Peptides, DNA; as suspension or powder; No cold chain**
- **Delivery: Accumulated by antigen presenting cells**
- **Efficacy: Neutralizing antibody, Th1 and Th2 help, Cytotoxic T cells, protection from mucosal and parenteral challenge.**

The intrinsic properties of cochleates lead to advantages in the important areas of:

- **Immune response targeting: specific antigens and adjuvants**
- **Multicomponent vaccines: : mix proteins, peptides and DNA, from multiple infectious agents**
- **Routes of administration: injection or mucosal (oral and intranasal)**
- **Generation of mucosal immunity: Antibody and Cellular**

Cochleates are Immunologically Inert:

They Neither Activate Nor Inhibit Macrophage Activation.

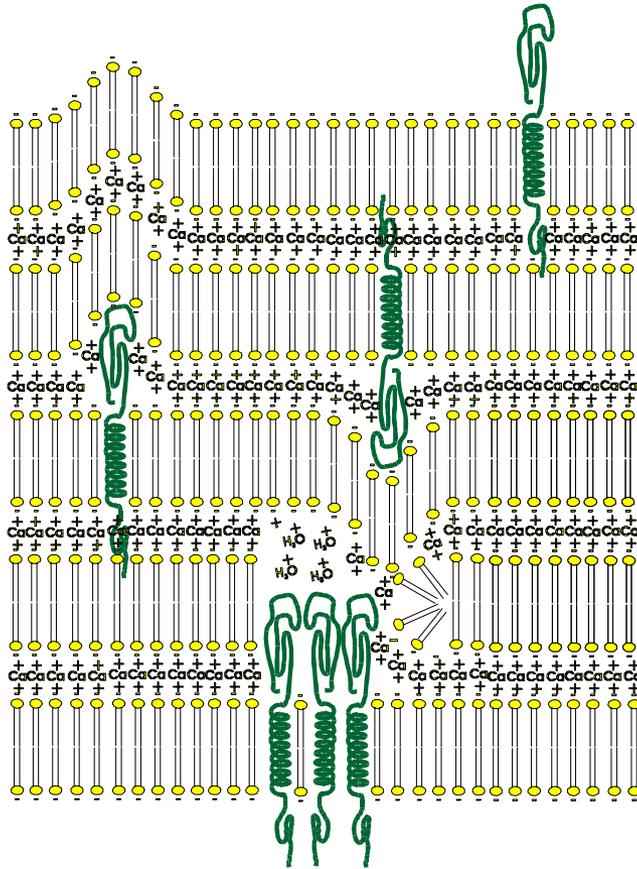


**Activation State of J774A.1 Macrophages
After Administration of Empty Cochleates**

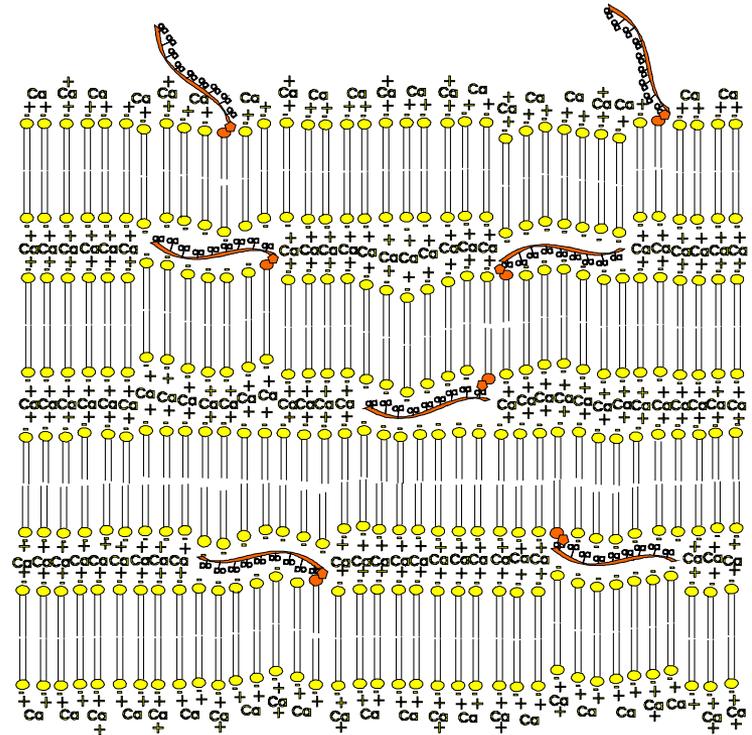
Protein Cochleates

Influenza Glycoproteins

Protein and Peptide Cochleates

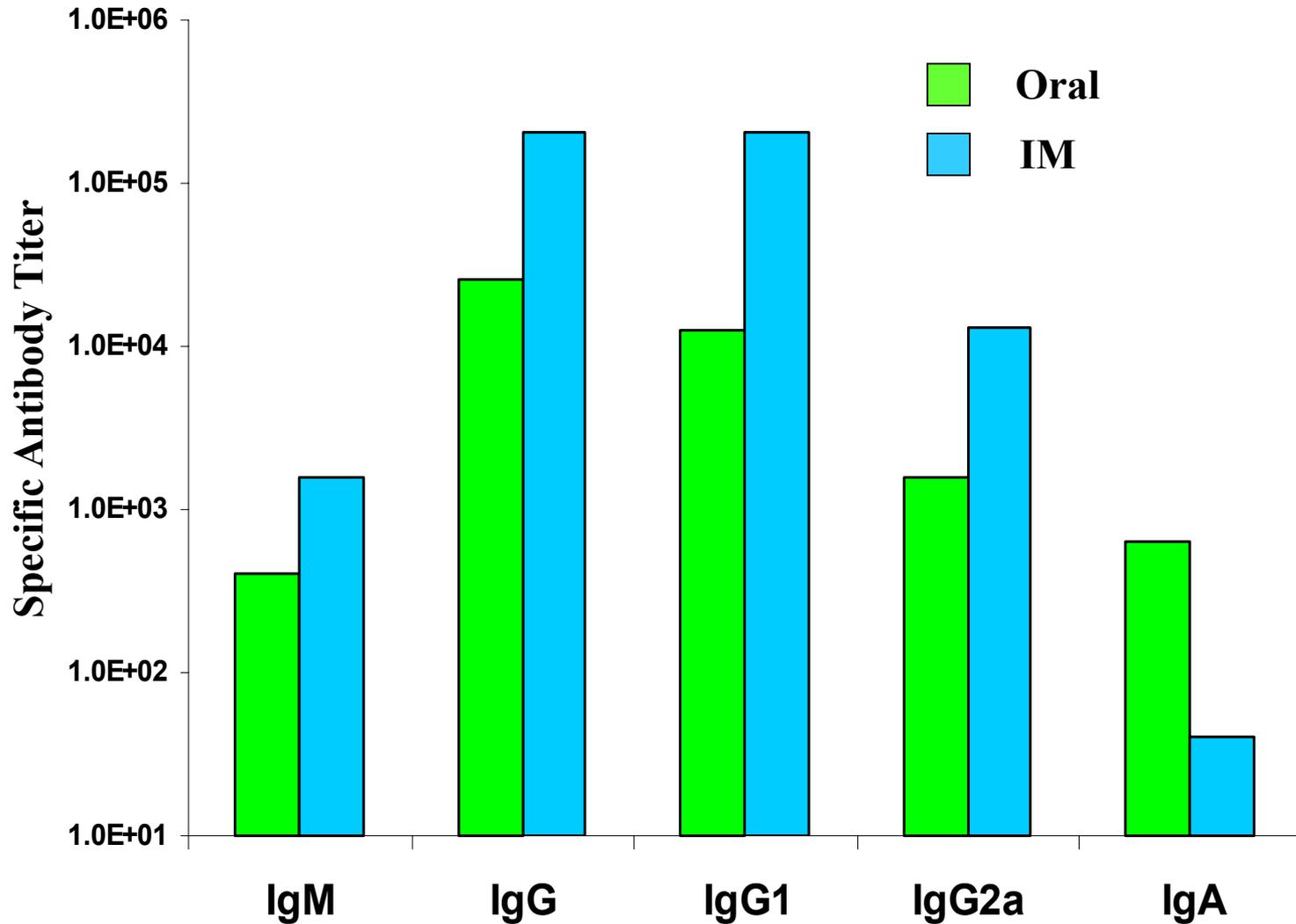


Membrane
Proteins

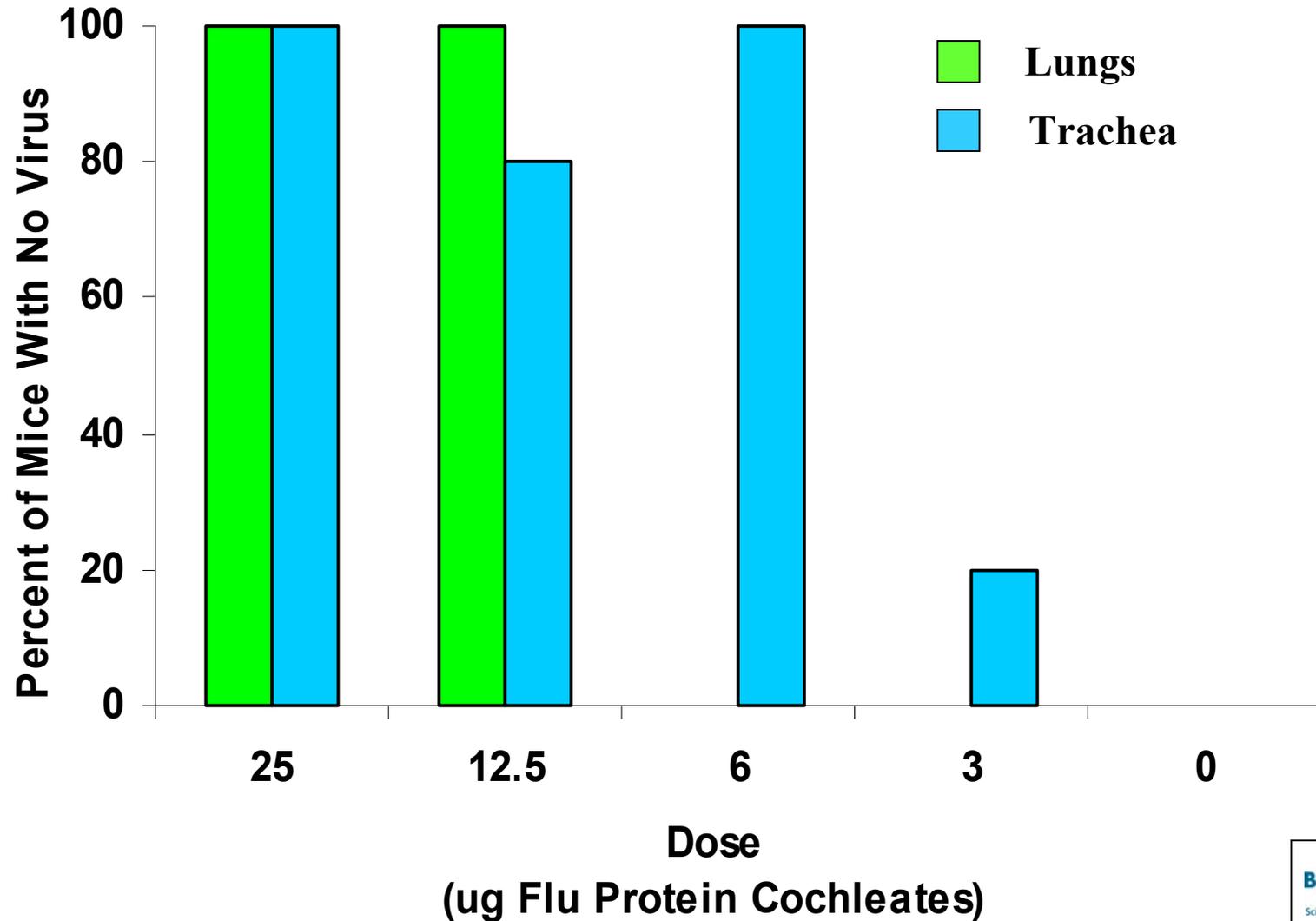


Lipid-Linked
Peptides

Influenza Specific Antibody: Oral vs Intramuscular



Protection from Influenza Virus Challenge By Oral Administration of Protein Cochleate Vaccine



Protein Cochleates

Commercial Influenza Vaccine

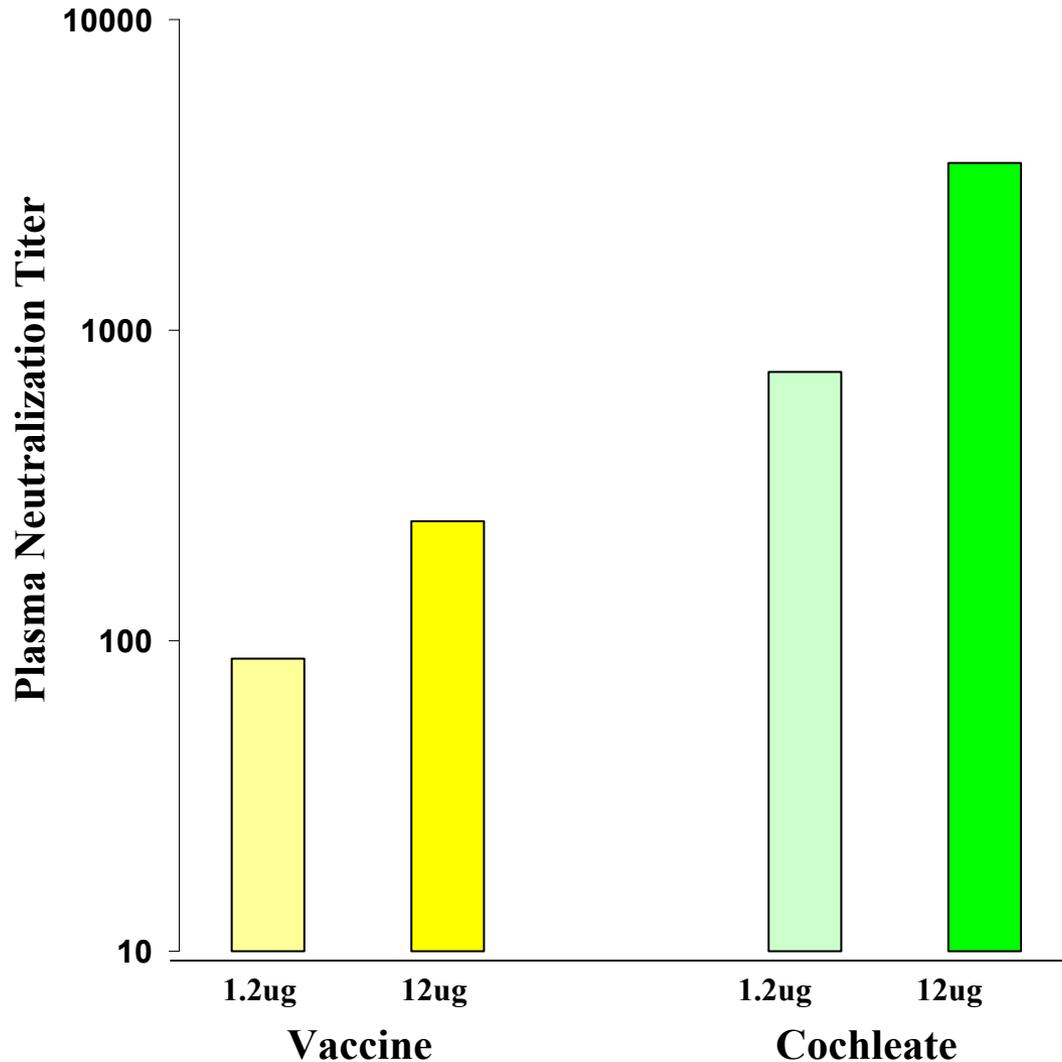
Vs.

Cochleate Formulation of commercial vaccine

Intranasal Application

Cochleate Formulations of Influenza Proteins

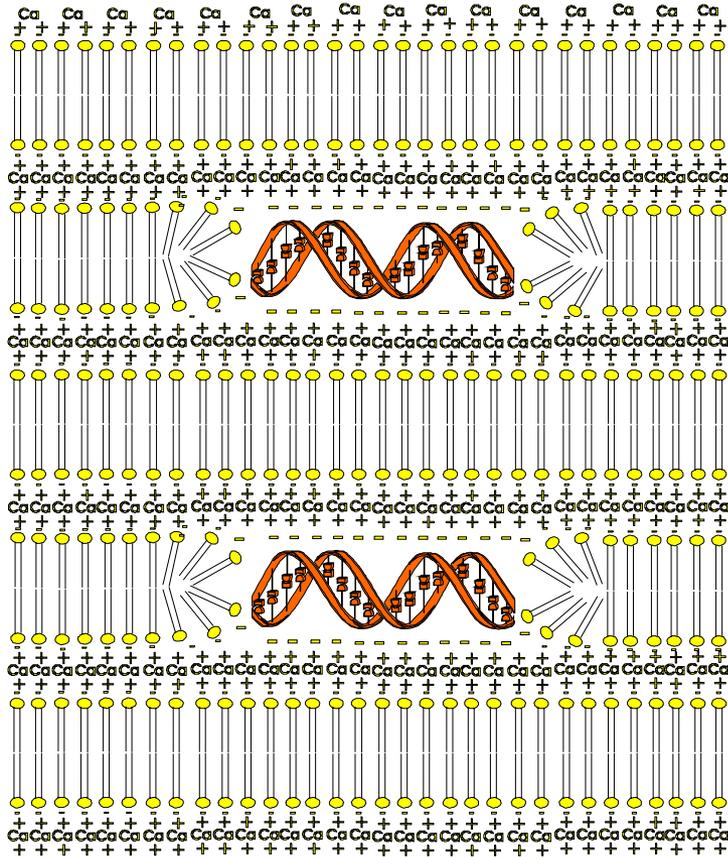
Comparison of Commercial Vaccine to Cochleate Formulation- Intranasal Neutralization Titters- Day 144



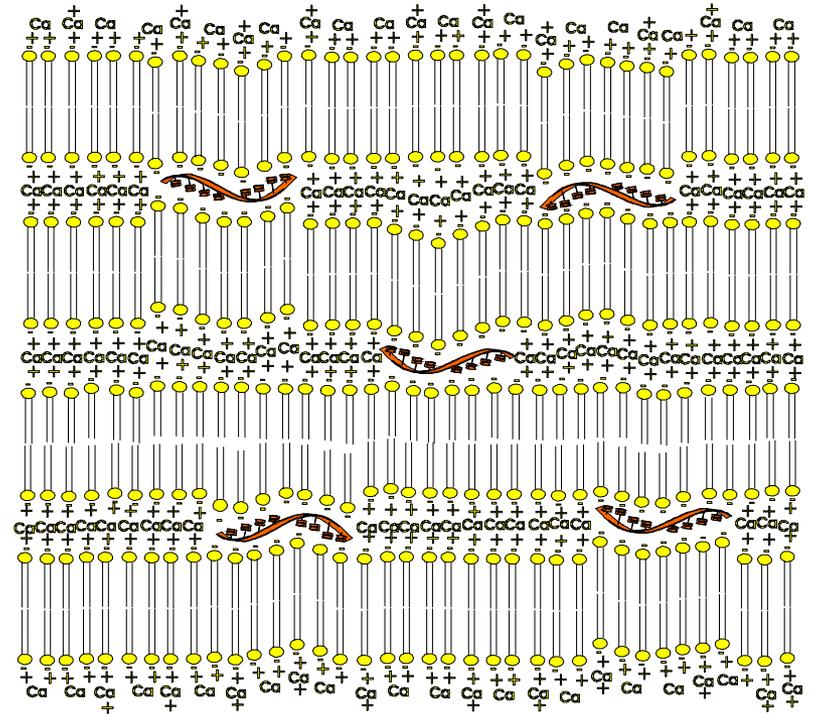
DNA Cochleate Vaccines

Biologically active DNA capable of expressing antigenic foreign gene products is effectively delivered when DNA cochleates are given by oral, intranasal and intramuscular routes.

NUCLEIC ACID COCHLEATES



DNA Plasmids

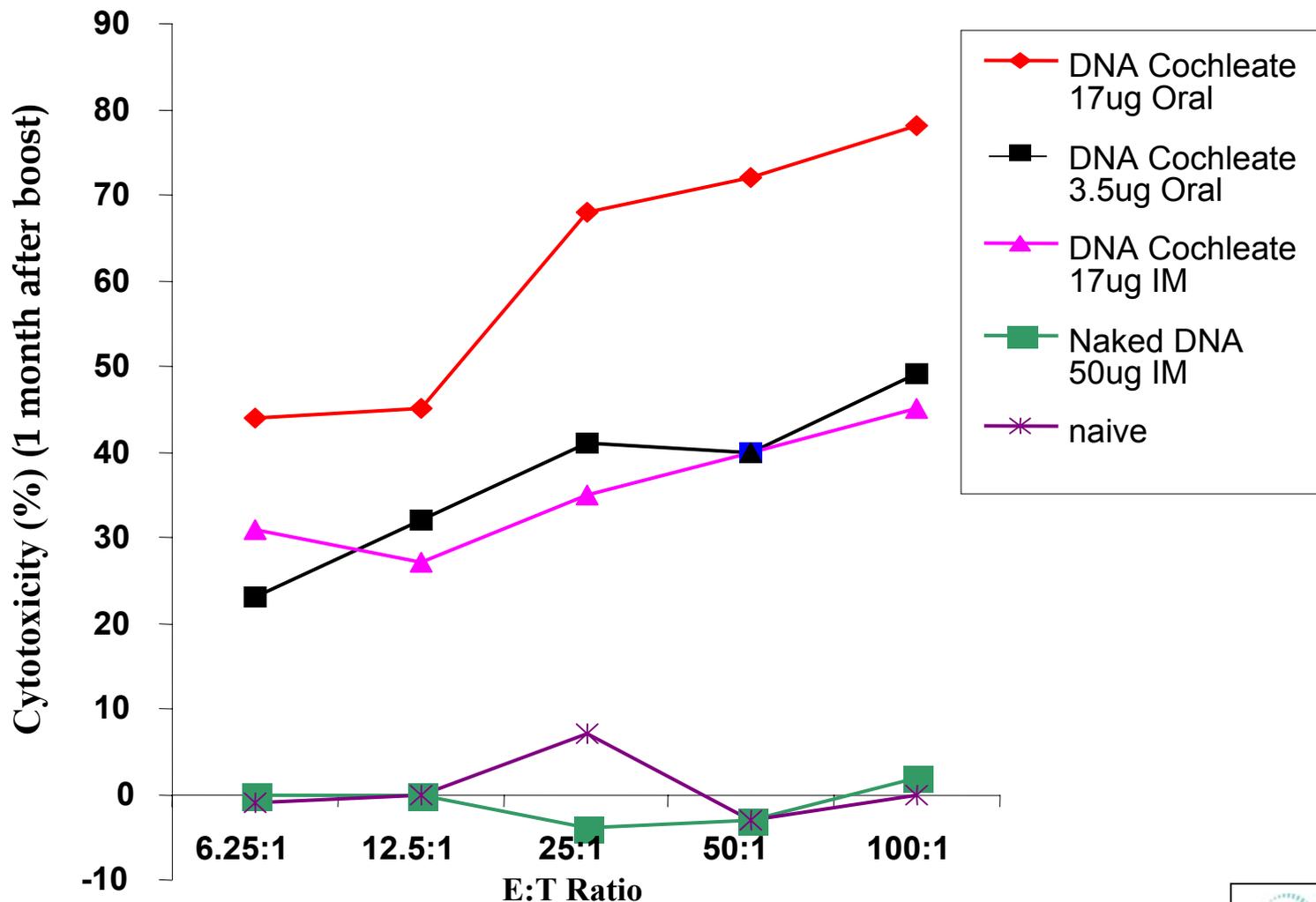


Anti-Sense DNA

DNA Cochleates

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1
plasmid pCMVHIV-1, expresses env, rev, tat

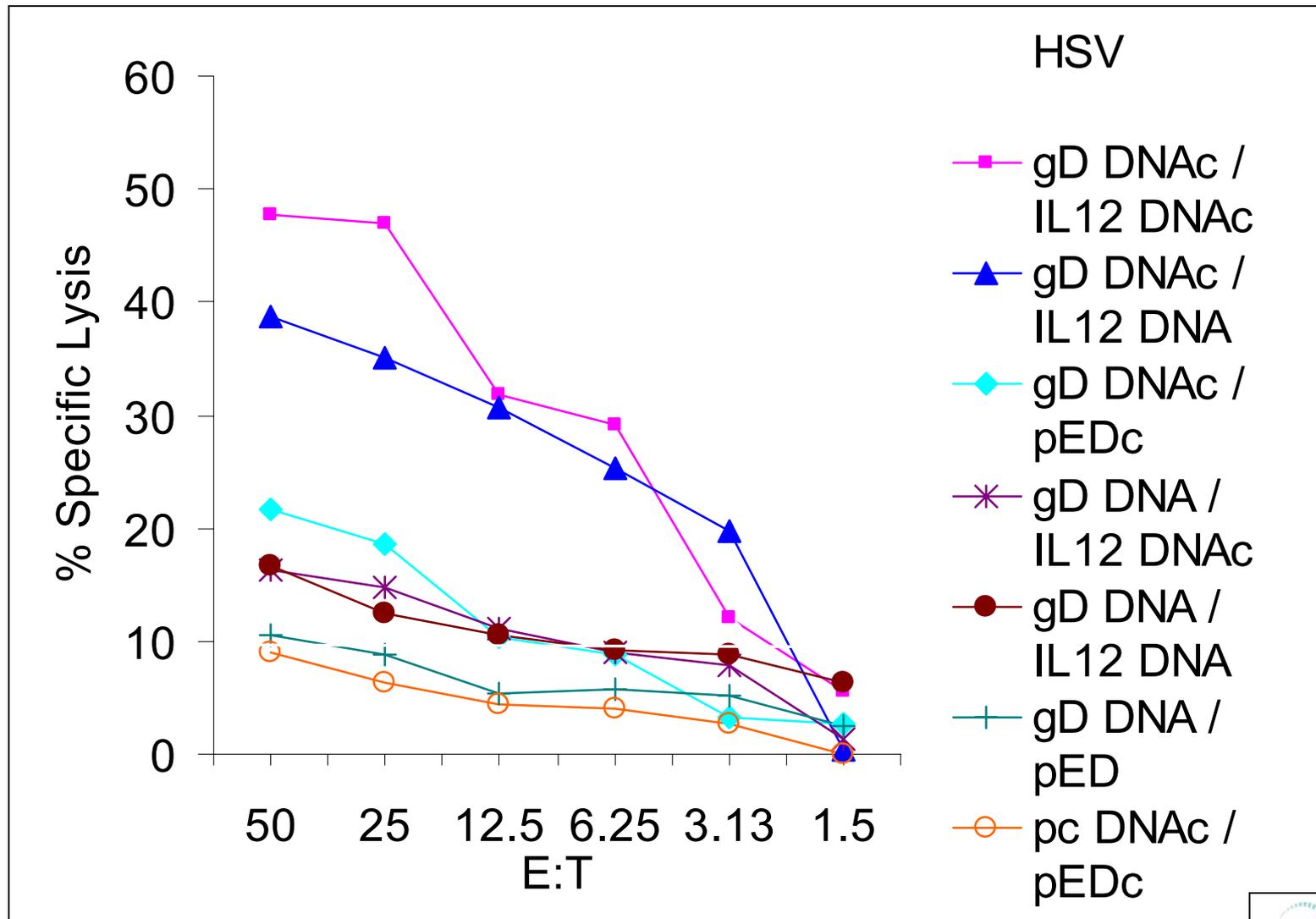
Antigen Specific Cytotoxic T Cells Induced By Oral Immunization with Encochleated DNA Complexes



DNA Cochleates

Herpes Simplex Virus 2 plasmid expresses HSV-2 gD
- Cytokine plasmid expresses IL-12

Encochleation of gD and IL12 Plasmids Enhances HSV Specific CTL Responses



Summary: Cochleate Immunogenicity Studies

Formulations:

Pathogens

- HIV-1
- Influenza A
- Parainfluenza
- Herpes Simplex type 1
- Herpes Simplex type 2
- Other viruses
- Bacteria

Antigens

- Viral Glycoproteins
- Bacterial membrane proteins
- Peptides
- DNA (polynucleotide) vaccines

Routes of Administration

- Mucosal:*
- Oral, Intranasal, Intraocular
- Parenteral:*
- Intramuscular, Intradermal, Subcutaneous

Summary: Cochleate Immunogenicity Studies

Immune Responses:

Antibody

- Serum
- Saliva
- Bronchial
- Intestinal
- Fecal
- Vaginal

Proliferation

- Spleen
- Peyer's patches
- Mesenteric lymph nodes
- Inguinal lymph nodes

Cytotoxicity

- Spleen
- Intestinal Intraepithelial lymphocytes (iIELs)

Summary: Cochleate Immunogenicity Studies

Protection from Virus Challenge

<i>Cochleate vaccine</i>	<i>Route of Immunization</i>	<i>Route of Challenge</i>	<i>Protection from:</i>
Influenza A (protein)	Intramuscular or oral	Intranasal	Replication
Herpes simplex 1 (DNA)	Intragastric or intramuscular	Intravaginal	Lethal dose
Herpes simplex 2 (DNA)	Intramuscular 1⁰, intragastric or intramuscular 2⁰	footpad	Lethal Dose, Neurological symptoms

Summary

- ***Safety*** : non-toxic, noninfectious, nonreplicating
- ***Stability*** : Protein and DNA; as suspension or powder
- ***Efficacy*** : more effective than unformulated DNA or proteins
- ***Route of delivery*** : injection or mucosal (oral and intranasal)
- ***Combination vaccines*** : mix proteins, peptides, DNA, adjuvants

Cochleates represent a potentially powerful subunit vaccine delivery system uniquely suited to meeting the challenges of modern vaccine development.